Increase in the power level of the fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam

2903. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to increase the power level of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the estimated thermal power to be generated and by when this would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to raise the power level soon to 8 Mwt. The reactor will be operated at this power level for about two months. After that it is planned to raise the reactor power further to 12 Mwt. and to operate at that level for about one year.

(c) The rated capacity is about 40 Mwt. and this is expected to be progressively achieved by end 1994.

पाकिस्तान के साथ परमाणु केन्द्रों की सूची की अदला-बदली

2904. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने हाल ही में पाकिस्तान के साथ परमाणु केन्द्रों की सूची की अदला-बदली की है ; और

(ख) उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और पाकिस्तान अपनी परमाणु शक्ति में वृद्धि करने के लिए किन-किन देशों से सहायता ले रहा है और इस पर भारत की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : (क) जी, हां। न्यूक्लियर संस्थापनाओं और सुविधाओं की सूचियों की पाकिस्तान के साथ अदला-बदली भारत गणराज्य और पाकिस्तान इस्लामी गणराज्य के बीच न्यूक्लियर संस्थापनाओं और सुविधाओं पर हमले करने पर रोक के संबंध में वर्ष 1988 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार जनवरी, 1992 में और फिर से जनवरी, 1993 में की गई।

(ख) इन सूचियों में न्यूक्लियर संस्थापनाओं और सुविधाओं के नाम तथा उनकी लम्बाई और चौड़ाई दी गई है।

पाकिस्तान में कराची परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना कनाडा की सहायता से की गई थी। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने 300 मेगावाट का एक परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र पाकिस्तान में स्थापित करने के लिए चीन के साथ एक करार किया है।

शांतिपूर्ण न्यूक्लियर कार्यक्रम का अनुपालन करने के संबंध में भारत की स्थिति सुप्रसिद्ध है। तथापि, पाकिस्तान के न्यूक्लियर कार्यक्रम का गुप्त और हथियार अभिमुखित स्वरूप भारत सरकार के लिए एक गंभीर चिन्ता का कारण है।

Regarding dumping of Caprolactum in Indian Market

@2905. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the reduction in import duty on Cap rolectum, enormous quantities of this commodity have been dumped in the Indian market to the detriment of the Indian Industry;

(b if so, whether Government have since reconsidered the matter in the context of such dumping and what decision hag since been taken on the question of restoring the custom duty to the earlier level; and

(c) in what manner the cost of production of Caprolactum in Indian industries compare with that of the imported material at reduced custom ruty rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The import duty on Caprolactum has been increased in the Union Budget 1993-94. As a result, cost of indigenous produc tion is expected to compare favourably with the landed cost of imported Caprolactum.

2906. [Transferred to 24th March, 1993]

Corruption by the Executives of Public Sector Fertilizer Units

2907. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be plea sed to state:

(a) whether Government have received CBI enquiry reports regarding malpractices and corruption by the top executive$_s$ of public sector Fer-tilizer units;

(b) if so, the details of investiga tions probed in and findings of CBI and action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the top officials were reappointed to the same position in respective organisa tions without obtaining clearance from CBI and vigilance;

(d) whether one of the top exe cutives of RCF cleared by CBI and appointed as the Chief Executive on approval by Appointment Committee was suspended again after a short-while; and

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(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO' FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The Government have received 4 CBI enquiry reports regrading malpractices and corruption by top Executives of public sector fertilizer units. The details of the cases, finding$_s$ of CBI and action taken by the Government are as follows:—

(i) The case relating to payment of brokerage to a private party for deposit of Rs. 20 crores in the CANBANK Financial Services Li. mited. The allegation is that the Chairman and Managing Director Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) conspftred with certain officials of CANBANK Financial Services in respect of the fixed deposit of Rs. 20 crores and a brokerage of one per cent was allowed to a private party and thus he abused his official position and caused loss to the RCF. CBI recommended regular departmental action fo$_r$ major penalty against CMD, REC and also his suspension. Recommendations of the CBI are being examined by the Government in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

(ii) The case relating to award of painting contract to a private firm: The allegation is that the CMD and some other officers of RCF, entered into criminal conspi racy with a private firm, with a view to favour the said firm in the matter of awarding painting cont ract for painting of plants and machinery of RCF. Instead of the prevailing practice of RCF to have the painting done with material supplied by RCF, in this case the private firm was allowed to use their own material which led to financial loss to RCF. CBI have re commended initiation of regular de partmental action for major penalty